

## TWO HUNDRED DEAD

In Most Frightful Mine Horror in State of Wyoming.

## PIT CHOKED BY CORPSES

Scene of Catastrophe in Mine No. 1 of Union Pacific Coal Company at Little Town of Hanna, Heartrending Sight.

The little town of Hanna, Wyoming, was the scene of a terrible disaster at 10:30 a. m., Tuesday when an explosion of fire damp in mine No. 1 of the Union Pacific Coal Company snuffed out the lives of 234 men, injured scores of others and caused the destruction of a vast amount of property.

The mine was not fired, but the explosion was terrific and completely shattered the timbers of the main shaft and numerous entrances, filling the works with debris, and those of the miners that were not killed outright by the explosion were buried alive. The explosion was heard for many miles around and attracted people from adjoining settlements. Huge timbers and railroad iron were hurled 300 feet from the mouth of the shaft. The mine superintendent and a large force of men began the work of removing the debris from the shaft that they might reach the entombed miners. Their progress into the mine was blocked by the foul gas and several times they were forced to return to the surface.

All day the rescuing party worked, the force being increased from time to time by the arrival of ranchmen and others from nearby settlements and by those of a relief train sent out from Rawlins, which arrived at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. About 1 o'clock in the afternoon four men were taken out alive and a half hour later they were followed by 42 others. Many were unconscious and had to be carried from the workings. Several are in a serious condition, but it is believed all will recover.

Two hundred and eighty-two men went down in the mine at 7 o'clock in the morning, and up to a late hour Monday night only 48 had been accounted for. It was some time after the explosion occurred that the first man was brought to the surface. He was followed by others until 1 o'clock, when the last of the 48 was brought out. The rescuers were unable to penetrate farther into the mine, as it was necessary to make another opening to permit fresh air to reach the lower levels.

Horses and scrapers were put at work hauling debris away from the shaft.

Some of the miners who escaped said they saw twenty dead bodies in entry No. 17. They reported that many of the men were erased by the explosion and ran hither and thither in the mine. Many of these could have escaped, but they lay down, buried their faces in their hands and gave up the fight. Of the 234 dead about 175 were married and leave large families. About 100 were Finlanders, 50 were colored and the rest were Americans.

The Hanna mines are among the best on the Union Pacific system, being established in 1878. The town was named for Senator Mark Hanna when he was a member of the Union Pacific Coal Company. Mine No. 1 is practically a new property. It has twenty-five entries fifteen miles of workings and a main incline shaft of one and one-half miles in length. The mine has been recognized as a dangerous property for some time on account of the large amount of gas, but the system of ventilation has been so good that an accident was not anticipated.

## WOMAN ROBBED ON TRAIN.

Claims to Have Been Sandbagged and Relieved of \$18,500.

A Chicago woman, Mrs. F. F. Adams, Jr., reported to the Milwaukee police Tuesday that she had been sandbagged and robbed of \$18,500 while on a train en route to Milwaukee from Chicago Monday night.

## BUGOLOGIST COMING SOUTH.

Professor Morse Will Study Haunts of the Festive Locust.

Professor Albert P. Morse, of Wellesley college, at Wellesley, Mass., recently appointed field curator for the Carnegie institute, started south Wednesday to study the geographical distribution of locusts.

He will visit in North Carolina, Raleigh, Durham, Morgantown, Rona Mountain and Asheville, thence going to northern Georgia and down the Gulf coast to Pensacola. J. H. Emerson, the authority on spiders, will accompany him.

## HORROR NOT EXAGGERATED.

Two Hundred and Thirty-Five Were Killed in Wyoming Coal Mine.

A later dispatch from Hanna, Wyoming, says: Of the 352 men who went into the Union Pacific Coal Company's No. 1 mine, 235 were killed by the explosion of black damp that occurred at 10:30 a. m. last Tuesday. Most of the dead are Finlanders and negroes. Members of the rescuing parties tell of pitiful scenes about the mine.

## SUSPECTED MURDERER LYNCHED

Mob in Norway, South Carolina, Takes Law into Their Own Hands.

News from Norway, Orangeburg county, South Carolina, states that Charles Evans, colored, suspected of the murder of John T. Phillips, was taken from the guard house at Norway and lynched by a mob of unknown men.

Four other negroes suspected of complicity in the crime, who were confined in the jail, were beaten into insubmission.

## PRISON OFFICIALS FIRED.

Warden, Deputy Warden and Others, of Atlanta Federal Penitentiary Unexpectedly Lose Jobs.

Warden S. A. Hawk, who has been in charge of the federal prison at Atlanta, Ga., since its construction; Deputy Warden Bradford I. Dawson and Assistant Deputy Warden and Captain of the Day Watch Moses L. Petty, have been removed from their positions at the United States penitentiary by Attorney General Knox, of the department of justice.

William H. Moyer, of Washington, a special examiner of the department of justice, has been appointed warden to succeed Hawk. C. C. McClaughry, of Chicago, son of Warden McClaughry, of the United States penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., has been appointed deputy warden. F. A. Chappeil, a guard, has been named as temporary captain of the day watch. The regular appointment for this position will be made in a few days by Attorney General Knox.

All of the changes were made at the federal prison Wednesday morning and were entirely unexpected. Warden Moyer was not notified of his appointment until June 29th, three days previously. Warden Hawk was not notified of his removal until the arrival in Atlanta Wednesday of the new warden, and he knew absolutely nothing of the contemplated change until Warden Moyer arrived at the prison and presented his credentials.

Friction among the officials of the prison is given as the reason for the removal of the three officials, and the appointment of the new ones.

The news of the removal of Warden Hawk, Deputy Warden Dawson and Assistant Deputy Warden Petty created something of a sensation, as absolutely no intimation had been given that these officials were to be removed from their positions.

Several other changes will be made in the personnel of the officials at the prison, though none of these are expected to be of any great importance. Warden Moyer announced that he expected several other changes in the personnel, though all of them would come from the attorney general's office, but would be made on his recommendation, as soon as he had time to get the bearings of the prison.

Warden Hawk, in a statement said that he did not know why he had been removed. "But the federal authorities don't always give a very lucid reason for removing a man from an office such as I held," he said. "Almost any old reason imaginable will do most of the time."

## BROWN STILL ON TOP.

Cotton King Demonstrates His Ability to Control Cotton Market.

A New Orleans special says: W. F. Brown and his associates in the cotton bull campaign made good their stopping of notices served on them last Friday by paying for 140,000 bales of cotton Wednesday. It being July 1, it was the day on which notices issued on Friday expired and deliveries were accepted.

Nobody but members of the bull clique and the bears who sold the cotton knew exactly what prices were paid for all this cotton, but it is safe to say that the great bulk of it was bought at much less than 10 cents a pound. Now that very same cotton is worth 13 cents a pound and over. In fact, many mills offered as high as 13 3/8 cents for various lots of 1,000 bales. Roughly speaking, the amount paid out by the bull clique Wednesday was \$7,000,000.

Of this amount, a little over 100,000 bales were paid for in New York, and the balance in New Orleans. Up to date the McFaddens have not yet thrown their second 100,000 bales of cotton at the bull clique. It is well known that they have not that amount of cotton in control to carry out their contracts.

In the meantime, the bears are assiduously at work circulating reports to the effect that the cotton mills will not pay the prevailing price for cotton, but will close down in preference.

## ATLANTANS WELCOME PARKER.

Prospective Democratic Presidential Nominee at Georgia Capital.

Judge Alton B. Parker, chief judge of the court of appeals of New York and possibly the next democratic nominee for the presidency, reached Atlanta Wednesday, and at a public reception tendered him in the supreme court rooms at the state capitol, he shook hands with several hundred persons, among them some of the most distinguished men of the state. For a solid half hour Judge Parker shook hands and chatted with judges, senators, representatives, executive officers and private citizens galore.

## SEMINARY OF THEOLOGY

To Be Built in Atlanta by Congregational Society of Boston.

The Congregational Educational Society, of Boston, announced Tuesday night that it has voted to purchase, at a cost of \$6,000 acres, nine acres of land just outside of the city limits of Atlanta, Ga., for the site of a white theological seminary. The land is known as the Sherman estate and is said to be finely situated.

## ANGRY STRIKERS ATTACK GIRLS.

Disgraceful Action of Unprincipled Hoodlums in City of Chicago.

A serious riot occurred Tuesday evening in Chicago between a number of strikers who walked from the plant of the Kellogg Switch Board Company some time ago and three men who were escorting home a number of girls who had gone to work in the factory. During the trouble a number of shots were fired and several persons were hurt.

## FLOODS IN TEXAS

City of Gainesville Under Four Feet of Water.

## LIVES ARE REPORTED LOST

Cloudburst Visits Southern Section of State, Doing Enormous Damage and Probable Loss of Life at Various Places.

A special from San Antonio says: A cloudburst visited the southwestern section of Texas Thursday entailing a heavy property loss.

The flood, which was the result of tremendous rains that had been falling continuously in southwestern Texas for three days, swept down Medio creek valley, submerging land and railway tracks to a depth of six feet. The towns of Normanna and Petrus were completely inundated. Many thousands acres of corn and cotton land were swept by the torrent, and it is reported that the crops will be a total loss. The tracks of the Southern Pacific and the San Antonio and Aransas Pass railroads are washed out at many points and several bridges were destroyed.

Early reports of great loss of life at Beville are known to be untrue, careful inquiry showing that not more than one fatality occurred. A portion of the town was submerged by the rapid overflow of Poesta creek and a number of houses, mainly small Mexican jacals, were washed away. The property damage in Beville is placed at \$50,000.

## Eleven Reported Drowned.

A dispatch from Dallas says: A cloudburst and tornado swept over the country between San Antonio and Corpus Christi Thursday and news was received late during the night that eleven persons are known to have lost their lives near Petrus.

## Gainesville Inundated.

At one o'clock Friday morning, the city of Gainesville was under four feet of water. Thousands of people took refuge on the house-tops. There are rumors of loss of life, but it was impossible to confirm the story, as the city was in total darkness.

The damage will reach from \$150,000 to \$200,000. Two creeks, which flow by the town, one through the center and one west, are a mile wide.

It started raining in Gainesville about 10:30 Sunday morning in a slow drizzle, which lasted until about 6:30 p. m., and then started to pour down. It was the greatest flood known in many years; in fact, many old settlers say they never saw its equal. No accurate estimate can as yet be learned as to the damage done by the waters. Jecan creek, which flows through the city, and also Elm creek went far past their highest mark.

## MOTHER'S INSANE DEED.

Hangs Herself and Two Young Children to Rafter in Attic.

A terrible tragedy occurred Thursday night in the village of Leroy, N. Y., when Mrs. William Baxter hanged herself and two children, Goodson, aged 8 years, and Gladys, aged 3. When her husband returned to the house at 6 o'clock he could not get in. He waited for some time, then broke in a window and searched the house. In an unfinished attic over the kitchen, reached by a ladder, he saw hanging, side by side, from the rafters his wife and two children.

From indications the woman must have carried the children up the ladder one at a time. The room was so low that the boy's feet nearly touched the floor.

## SNOW STORM IN JULY.

Flurries Reported Throughout Mountains and Heavy Fall on the Divide. Snow was general in Montana Thursday, slight flurries being reported from all over the state. The fall was heavy on the continental divide. The temperature dropped to 45. The snow alternated with cold rains and great damage to crops is feared.

## STRIKE ON IN BIRMINGHAM.

Alabama Miners and Operators Fail to Agree on Wage Scale.

At a meeting in Birmingham, Ala. Tuesday afternoon, the miners and operators failed to agree, and a strike is on.

The miners, who had held elections, offered to accept the operators' proposition of 2 1/2 cents per ton advance, provided, however, the operators submit the miners' demand of an additional 2 1/2 cents, eight hours and a semi-monthly pay day to arbitration. The operators refused to concede to additional demands.

## FOR MAIL BOX SWINDLE.

Albany, New York, Man is Arrested on Charge of Complicity.

W. B. Hackett has been arrested at Albany, N. Y., for complicity in a post-office mail box swindle, and it is charged that he is one of several persons who have been operating extensively in various cities of the country, making their headquarters in Washington.

## FRAUD ORDER IN POST CASE.

Uncle Sam Bars Use of the Mails to Mental Science Healer.

News comes from Sea Breeze, Fla., that Mrs. Helen Post's troubles, like Banquo's ghost, refuse to rest. After succeeding in getting her case postponed till December, she now has been served with a fraud order from the postoffice department forbidding her the use of the mails.

Freedom, Mrs. Post's special organ and means of communicating with her patients, is also denied the mails.

## SHERIFF SHOT BY MOB.

Sensational Lynching Occurs in Scottsboro, Alabama—Governor Jelks Takes Prompt Action.

At Scottsboro, Ala., Monday night Andrew Dimms, a negro, was taken from the jail and hanged by a mob. Dimms was arrested Sunday for an attempt to criminally assault Alma, the 19-year-old daughter of Dr. B. B. Smith, and the first that Sheriff Austin knew of the mob was when it put in an appearance in the hallway of the jail.

The sheriff seized two pistols and, mounting the stairs, said he would kill any one that attempted to come up. The threat was met with a volley and the sheriff emptied his revolver in reply. Before he could reload he was shot down. One shot took effect in his right leg and the other in his pistol arm, thereby disabling him.

The daughter of the sheriff ran to her father and was at once covered by a pistol in the hands of a member of the mob and made to deliver the keys to the cell in which the negro was confined. The cell was quickly unlocked and the trembling victim was led out with a halter. He was marched to a place in the west end of town, where the other end of the rope was thrown across the arm of a telegraph pole and the negro was quickly drawn up. The telephone wires were cut so as to prevent the calling for aid.

## Governor's Prompt Action.

A Montgomery special says: Governor Jelks Tuesday requested Judge J. A. Bilbro to call a special term of the circuit court to immediately try five members of the mob who lynched Andrew Dimms, a negro, and seriously shot Sheriff Austin in the attempt to get the negro at Scottsboro, Ala., Monday night. These five men were recognized by the sheriff.

The governor, on receiving word of the lynching, immediately wired Judge Bilbro to call a special term of the court. It is said the governor intends to insist that the guilty parties be punished.

Under the law, it will be thirty days before the court can be held, as notice will have to be given for that length of time.

## CRUM APPROVES LYNCHINGS.

Charleston's Colored Collector Takes Unexpected Ground on Mob Law. Collector W. D. Crum, of Charleston, S. C., has shocked his fellow negroes by advocating lynching. At a meeting in Chicago Tuesday night he said:

"Lynchings savor of the barbarism of the dark ages, but we must think of the crimes that provoke them. These crimes are so atrocious that no punishment is too severe for them."

"Lynching is not a race problem," said Dr. Crum. "There is no north or south, but the form of unlawful punishment is general all over the country. The most horrible lynching which ever took place in this country occurred in Delaware only a few days ago. Such punishments savor of the barbarism of the dark ages, but we must consider the crimes that provoke them. They are so atrocious that no punishment is too severe."

"Too many persons denounce lynchings without considering their cause. If the law was quick and decisive there would be fewer lynchings."

"The remedy is to exterminate the horrible wretches that commit the crimes—not by killing them, but by teaching them better."

## CUT ALMOST IN TWAIN.

Crime of Horrible Atrocity Reported From New Braunfels, Texas.

A special from New Braunfels, Tex., says: Many posers of armed men are pursuing with bloodhounds a negro man who attempted to assault and mortally wounded Mrs. Emil Gronie, wife of a farmer who lives five miles from town.

The negro appeared at the Gronie home and demanded money. Before the woman could reply he seized her and threw her to the floor and with a razor slashed his victim across the abdomen, almost severing her body. The dogs about the yard set up a barking and frightened the negro away.

## BIG TRUST IN TROUBLE.

Receivers Will Be Appointed for United States Shipbuilding Company.

At Newark, N. J., Tuesday, Judge Kirkpatrick announced to counsel representing the United States Shipbuilding Company that he had read all the papers in the case and had decided that the corporation is insolvent and that its directors had failed to take proper steps to protect the bondholders and seemed to be without ability to raise funds. Therefore, in the interest of the bondholders, he said, "I shall appoint receivers. I will hear counsel as to whom they may desire to name."

## GEORGIA BAR ASSOCIATION.

Meets in Annual Session at Tallulah Falls—New Members Admitted.

The Georgia Bar Association convened at Tallulah Falls Thursday in annual session. After the routine organization business, including the adoption of the daily program, thirty-five new members were admitted to the association.

The presence of Judge Alton B. Parker, of New York, who delivered the annual address, was an interesting feature of the convention.

## POSTAL EXPENSES HEAVY.

Deficit of Nearly Five Millions Caused By Rural Free Delivery Service.

Captain Castle, the auditor of the treasury for the postoffice department, Thursday made the official estimate that the postal deficiency for the fiscal year just closed will be \$4,617,202. The deficit for the previous fiscal year was \$2,961,170. This big increase is attributed to the enormous increase in expenditures for the rural free delivery service during the past year.

## "LYNCHING IS NATIONAL"

Booker Washington Admits, in Address, that Mob Law is Not Wholly Confined to the South.

In Louisville, Ky., Thursday night, before an audience which crowded McAuley's theater to the doors, Booker T. Washington, head of the Tuskegee Normal school, delivered an address in which he said that recent regrettable events in connection with the race question only went to show that lynch law was not confined to any section of the country. These events, he said, tended to simplify the problem by making it national. He admitted that the race was now passing a very serious and trying period of development, and appealed to the negro to be calm and exercise self control.

Among the other speakers was W. H. Lewis, assistant attorney of Massachusetts, who was appointed several months ago by President Roosevelt.

Booker Washington said in part: "In the midst of the present deep interest growing out of matters connected with our race, it can be stated that recent events, as regrettable as they are, have tended to simplify the problem in one direction at least. The events to which I refer show that the questions pertaining to our race are each day, more and more, becoming national, rather than local and sectional ones. When we can carry the question up into the atmosphere where men of all races, north and south, will discuss it with calmness, with absence of passion and sectional feeling, I believe we shall have made a distinct advance."

"In the present season of anxiety, and almost of despair, which possesses an element of the race, there are two things which I wish to say as strongly as I may.

"First, let no man of the race become discouraged or hopeless. Though their voices may not be often or loudly lifted, there are in this country, north and south, men who mean to help to see that justice is meted out to the race in all the avenues of life. Such a man is Judge Thomas C. Jones, of Alabama, to whom more credit should be given for blotting out the infamous system of peonage than to any other. Judge Jones represents the very highest type of southern manhood, and there are hosts of others like him."

"Second, let us keep before us the fact that, almost without exception, every race or nation that has ever got upon its feet, has done so through struggle and trial and persecution, and that out of this very resistance to wrong, out of the struggle against odds, they have gained strength, self-confidence and experience."

"No one should seek to close his eyes to the truth, that the race is passing through a very serious and trying period of its development, a period that calls for the use of our ripest thought, our most sober judgment and frequent calls to Him who has promised strength to the weak."

"During the season through which we are now passing I am going to ask with all the emphasis that I am able to command that each individual of the race keep a calm mind, and exercise the greatest degree of self-control, and that we all keep a brave heart. Let nothing lead us to extremes of utterances or action. By this method of procedure we shall be able to justify the faith of our friends, and confound our enemies."

## TREATIES SIGNED AT LAST.

Cubans Sign Documents Relating to Naval and Coaling Bases.

A special from Havana says: The treaty covering the naval and coaling station bases and the treaty placing the Isle of Pines wholly under Cuban sovereignty were signed Thursday at noon.

The two treaties, which are the last of the six between the United States and Cuba, were subscribed in duplicate at the secretary of state's office.

The Isle of Pines treaty was signed last. While turning over the sovereignty of the island to the absolute sovereignty of Cuba, the treaty safeguards the rights and privileges of the American residents on the island as though they were on American territory.

## CHARGES WILL BE IGNORED.

Complaint Cannot be Lodged Against Colombian Consul in London.

The state department is not disposed at present to take any notice of any of the utterances attributed in the cable dispatched to the Colombian consul at London, ascribing injurious motives to the United States government in connection with the Panama canal project.

It is said at the department that while there would be precedent for complaining of the action of the Colombian officials located in the United States, it is not at all clear that a complaint could be lodged against a Colombian official in another country.

## REDWINE REFUSES TO VACATE.

Judge Declares It is His Duty to Preside During Special Term of Court.

Considerable surprise was created at Jackson, Ky., Monday by an announcement from Circuit Judge Redwine that he will not vacate the bench during the special term of court called for next week in order that a special grand jury might investigate the assassinations of Jim Cockrell and Dr. Cox, members of the Cockrell faction, who were assassinated prior to the killing of Marcum. Judge Redwine declared that the clamor from the outside for a special judge was based on a misconception as to the exigencies of the situation. He said that he believed it to be his duty to remain on the bench and not throw the responsibility on the shoulders of some one else.

By dissolving a little gelatin in milk the milk can be carried in white blocks, and would gain rather than lose nutritive value.

## FRONTIER DAYS IN TEXAS

SETTLERS KILLED BY INDIANS.

It seems that during the many long years that Texas was settling, as new counties were formed and the border gradually extended, each county had its equal proportion of Indian troubles. Brown County was no exception and furnished her bloody chapter to swell the crimson pages of frontier history.

During the fall of 1857 numerous hostile hands passed through Pecan Valley, riding over the country in daylight and attacking every one they met. During this time a band of eight Indians came upon Brooks Lee. He was riding a mule and was about half a mile from his ranch in the valley just below the present town of Brownwood. There was a small field near by, and to this Lee succeeded in getting and took refuge behind the fence. The Indians were close upon him and shooting arrows when he dismounted and crossed the fence. His only weapon was a sixshooter, but he was a cool, brave man, and his first shot killed an Indian, which put a check on the advance of the others when they discovered that their enemy was not afraid and knew how to use his pistol. They halted at the body of the fallen one; some dismounted, and, taking him up, placed him behind another Indian to be carried off. This halt enabled the settler, with the advantage of the fence, to gain additional distance, and the Indians soon gave up the chase and rode away. They left the slain Indian's blanket, which was covered with blood. Arrows were in the fence and ground, and some in the mule.

A short time after the attack upon Brooks Lee a man named Lewis, who lived three miles lower down the valley near the mouth of Stepp's Creek, had gone out about a mile or less from his house to unhobble and drive up his horses when five Indians ran upon him, killed him and captured the horses. The arrow which killed Lewis went clear through his body. The Indians now passed on down the valley and fell in with another band, which increased their number to seventeen. From there they went through Lampasas and on to the head of Nolan's Creek in Bell County, and there turning back passed through Coryell County south of Gatesville some ten or twelve miles. On the head of Owl Creek they came upon two men—Brown and Pierce—who, with a little boy named Dave Elam, were hauling rails to fence a farm. The little boy jumped from the wagon and fled for life. Some of the Indians pursued him and catching up with him struck him several times, but seeing one of the men about to get away left the boy and ran to catch him. The two men were killed and scalped, but the lad made his escape. He afterward lived in Coryell, and was known as "Indian Dave."

In the upper or western part of Coryell County the Indians divided into three squads, each party having 150 head of horses. One squad passed the Leon Valley, one upon Cow House Creek, and one upon Lampasas River, and were to come together, as indications showed, at the Salt Creek Mountain, thirty miles west of the town of Comanches. The band that passed upon the Leon Valley was discovered late one evening by the mail carrier en route to Brownwood, the Indians passing Mercer's Gap. The carrier was not discovered by the Indians and he returned as fast as he could on a mule seven miles back to Elissa Bancroft's, arriving there soon after dark and telling the news of the presence of Indians. Runners were sent to all of the settlements in reach and by 10 o'clock that night a scout of twelve Comanche County men were in the saddle and being the objective point, they thought by reaching that place before day the Indians could be discovered and intercepted as they passed in the morning. About midnight a furious cold norther blew up, and while the boys suffered much they pushed on to reach a certain water hole ten miles from the mountain, at which they supposed the Indians would stop, but in which they were mistaken. The Indians had traveled to the mountains without halting and beat them there.

The moon had gone down and it was too dark to see anything small distinctly. When the settlers arrived at the mountain, but they discovered the stolen horses. They had been driven over 100 miles in less than thirty hours, and did not seem to run when the white men came close to them. Silently the young Indian fighters—for no old or middle-aged men were along—searched around, but could not locate the Indians, and had to stand in the cold wind with chattering teeth until daylight. The dawn was not far away and soon relieved their freezing stillness. Each pair of eyes now scanned the country, trying to locate the Indians, for they were near, as all knew. Finally Dan Cox discovered smoke issuing from a deep ravine, and waving his hat toward it all advanced in that direction. The Indians were roasting chunks of horse meat and did not discover the white men, who came on foot, until Dan Cox was within thirty feet of their fire with a shotgun aimed at them. Both barrels missed fire when he attempted to shoot, and throwing the gun down drew his pistol. The Indians all sprang to their feet, but at that instant a shot was fired by Cox which killed an Indian dead in his tracks, breaking his back. By this time the balance of the boys opened fire from a point just in the rear of Cox, but the brush was so thick and the firing so much at random that none of the shots took effect as far as Cox was known, except one more from Cox, who had the advantage of the other men as to position. He dropped another Indian thirty feet from the first, but in making a run to get to him was wounded in the face with an arrow. The Indians shot arrows back as they ran, and another one wounded Jesse Bond severely in the shoulder. The boys, in their desperate efforts to catch the fleeing Comanches, tore their clothing badly. The first Indian that Cox killed had on Pierce's hat and boots. This firing alarmed two other bands of Indians, who were passing in the Salt

Creek bottoms some distance below, and they got up and ran away. They had a large drove of horses and succeeded in getting away with them. The band which Cox had killed, even having to run off in the mountains on foot. The two wounded men were suffering a good deal, and a return made, although it was bitter cold—A. J. Sewell, in the Dallas News.



The city of Christiania long ago went to law on the question of liability for the support of an aged woman. When the case was settled recently it was discovered that the old woman had been dead for years.

The Maharajah of Baroda has a piece of woven work which cost over \$1,000,000. It is only ten by six feet in size, but it is woven from strings of pearls, with a centre and corner circles of diamonds. It was three years in the making.

The penalty among the Hottentots for widows who marry again is a somewhat severe one. It is the rule among these people that, before so marrying, a widow must cut off the joint of a finger and present it to her new husband on the wedding day.

The Shah of Persia does not wish the public to feast their eyes on the beauty of his wives. When his numerous spouses go out for a ride or stroll, a troop of attendants precede them at a distance of a few hundred feet, shouting: "Run and hide yourselves!" Pedestrians and all others then scamper indoors.

It may be the Ozark rocks and caverns in Arkansas contain evidence of a more primitive man than has been found elsewhere in the middle Mississippi valley region. It is just possible that they may contain the evidence, sought by scientific men for years, that cave men existed on the American continent at the end of the last glacial epoch.

Chrysanthemums in Japan are trained into numerous quaint shapes, like the old English yew trees, in the form of peacocks, etc. In Tokio there are gardens filled with life-sized figures made entirely of the flowers and leaves, the faces being masks, and these chrysanthemum figures accurately represent court ladies, warriors, children and animals, one of the favorite characters being a young lady with a fox's tail peeping from under her dress, and a mask which by the touch of a string turns into Reynard's head.